The Children's CRISIS

October, 1917

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THE CRISIS

A RECORD OF THE DARKER RACES

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE, AT 70 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY. CONDUCTED BY W. E BURGHARDT DU BOIS; AUGUSTUS GRANVILLE DILL, BUSINESS MANAGER

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THE CRISIS for November

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Books? See the Selected List on the Back Cover

Scurlock

SUFFER THE LITTLE CHILDREN TO COME UNTO ME, AND FORBID THEM NOT; FOR OF SUCH IS THE KINGDOM OF GOD.—*St. Mark X:14*

THE CRISIS

Vol. 14—No. 6 OCTOBER, 1917 Whole No. 84

Editorial

CONSECRATION.

IN the patois of his very religious speech the Negro is about to lose the real significance of a fine word—Consecration; and back of it all a finer idea. As it is, we have come to look upon consecration as a negative, spineless, namby-pamby thing, the incarnation of the "mustn't" idea, the fear of the "Thou shalt not." The consecration that is needed today has all the thunders of "Thou shalt." It is action, doing, deeds. Better in this awful era of bitter want that we should sin by over-action, by overdoing, rather than die by the cowardice of inertia.

Look upon these little faces that broider our pages. Think of the millions that are not here—just as lovely and alluring— and remember that it is our present business to write in on the souls that look through these dark eyes wishes, wills, determinations, consecration.

But consecration to what? Not to religion, because religion is a method and not a thing. Not to one particular kind of work, but rather to the work that leads to things of greatest importance, the work for which the universe today pants. That work is business, industry, the making and fashioning of things. Consecration to business must be the slogan that follows the present outburst of Hell, else civilization is doomed.

The first duty of man is to earn a living. The earning of a living today is business and industry. Unless we put unselfish, consecrated men into the doing of this work, we turn it over to thieves and scoundrels. If sharpers and gamblers run the business and industry of the world, the result is the crop of mad jealousies that have made this present war. Consecration to business, then, must be the work of the future.

We must go into business for our health. We must oust the idea of selfish gain. We must try to teach the nations to earn a living by honesty, by efficiency, and along the paths of beauty. We can do this only by means of the children. The fine ideal of the Socialistic state is absolutely impossible until we get the consecrated business man. So long as business is in the hands of social scoundrels whose business ideal is to be millionaires, just so long modern industrial organization will always find itself impossible, will always end in chaos. Lift up your heads, O ye gates, and let the little children enter. Children upon whose hearts we who know, we who have suffered hatred, degradation and poverty, we, the people of the future democracy, have written—*Consecrated to Business.*

Does the ideal sound cheap? The cheapness is in your own perverted soul, O Reader.

HOUSTON.

IT is difficult for one of Negro blood to write of Houston. Is not the ink within the very wells crimsoned with the blood of black martyrs? Do they not cry unavenged, saying:—Always WE pay; always WE die; always, whether right or wrong, it is SO MANY

NEGROES killed, so many NEGROES wounded. But here, at last, at Houston is a change. Here, at last, white folk died. Innocent, adventitious strangers, perhaps, as innocent as the thousands of Negroes done to death in the last two centuries. Our hands tremble to rise and exult, our lips strive to cry.

And yet our hands are not raised in exultation; and yet our lips are silent, as we face another great human wrong.

We did not have to have Houston in order to know that black men will not always be mere victims. But we did have Houston in order to ask, Why? Why must this all be? At Waco, at Memphis, at East St. Louis, at Chester, at Houston, at Lexington, and all along that crimsoned list of death and slaughter and orgy and torture.

This, at least, remember, you who jump to judgment—Houston was not an ordinary outburst. Just before the riot the acting chaplain of the regiment writes us: "The battalion has made good and all doubts as to the conduct of the Negro soldier have been dissipated. We are striving to add another page to the glorious record of our regiment."

What it was they had to stand, we learn only in tortuous driblets from sources bitterly prejudiced. These facts, at least, are clear: Contrary to all military precedent the Negro provost guard had been disarmed and was at the mercy of citizen police who insulted them until blood ran. At last, they stole their own arms and turned and fought. They were not young recruits; they were not wild and drunken wastrels; they were disciplined men who said—"This is enough; we'll stand no more!" That they faced and faced fearlessly the vision of a shameful death, we do not doubt. We ask no mitigation of their punishment. They broke the law. They must suffer. But before Almighty God, if those guiltless of their black brothers' blood shot the punishing shot, there would be no dead men in that regiment.

A TELEGRAM.

PRESIDENT Woodrow Wilson:

Unchecked savagery at East St. Louis worst since Civil War. As it was deliberately preparing for whole month and in accord with American mob precedents and without military excuse it was worse than anything Germans did in Belgium and comparable only to Jewish pogroms of the Czar. The pretext of labor invasion from South is invalid. There is no over-supply of labor anywhere in America to-day. Massacre clearly due to efforts of the anti-Negro element of the South to check exodus of colored labor which promised to force South to suspend the reign of terror which has ruled there for half a century and to give Negroes better pay and to treat them like human beings. To check this exodus Southern anti-Negro editors have been saying that the North treats the Negroes worse than the South and have seized upon and magnified every Northern incident to prove it. This agitation has spread from St. Louis to East St. Louis. The reign of terror has passed from the South to the North, doubtless fostered by German spies who have been exposed in several such enterprises.

The German plot to prevent conscription of Negroes and keep large sections of American troops in America may succeed. More dangerous is the effect on revolutionary Russia, South America and Japan. The most bitter attacks of Russian ultra-revolutionists and Latin American politicians on American democracy will seem justified. The Japanese will conclude that they can expect no real friendship from a race-mad America.

The international and military situation calls for immediate action.

There must be swift and severe punishment for the mob. But this will not suffice. There should be an immediate Presidential Proclamation that in the present military exigency the full military power of the nation will be used in the defense of the lives and liberties of our colored fellow citizens.

I send this as a member of the Board of Directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

WILLIAM ENGLISH WALLING.

P. S. A satisfactory answer was received from the President, but I confess that sufficiently vigorous action has not yet been taken by Washington. W. E. W.

COLONEL YOUNG.

THIS letter has come to us from a near friend of Colonel Young and is published in the interests of truth, but without the knowledge of Colonel Young or of the writer:

"In July a board met to decide on Colonel Young. In their findings they refused his making a 90 mile test ride, saying he should reserve the strength for active service before him—that the physicians waived their decision, as his case was not a normal, abnormal or subnormal but a supernormal one, and they recommended he be returned to active duty and promoted. This they read to him and told him it was not generally done, but in his case they would let him know their decision in confidence. In three days after this was sent to Washington he received orders to report to the Adjutant General of the State of Ohio for duty in raising a regiment of dismounted colored cavalry. The Adjutant General told him to make out his list of officers and submit this, giving him a day to decide. He made the list out and submitted it. Thereupon the men were sent telegrams asking would they accept. Also fifteen hundred men were gotten together. Of course, there was a howl as to officers' appointments, but while they were getting together, a telegram came from Adj.-Gen. McCann saying: 'YOU HAVE BEEN RETIRED FROM THE REGULAR ARMY SINCE JUNE 22, and are on active duty with the Adjutant General of the State of Ohio for organizing colored regiment of dismounted cavalry.'

"This date of June 22 was before the meeting of the Board, you see. Finally they turned down the Ohio regiment, saying it was not needed. Of course, that does not mean much to him, but these boys that have left their work! If he was retired, why 'active duty' and if 'active duty' why not in the regular army? No! It's a dirty black trick. The law says that an officer retired from active duty with the regular army and put on duty during the period of war WILL NOT RECEIVE A HIGHER GRADE OR PROMOTION THAN HE HAD WHEN APPOINTED. You see the dodge? If he is not fit for service, why put him immediately on active service? It's just the injustice of it all!"

On reading the above letter, one of the foremost white social workers of America writes us:

"Democracy is as dead as a doornail in this Pecksniff nation!

"There will have to be a rebirth of the whole ideal—racial, industrial as well as political. The day of the colored races looms up, when the whites slaughter each other for years at a time. The minority which rules reduces its numbers at the same time that it acts upon the principle that numbers, wealth and violence are to rule the planet henceforth! That is sheer madness. Whom the Gods would destroy they first make mad."

A SOUTH AFRICAN RED RIDING HOOD

Selected by MONROE N. WORK

ONCE upon a time there was a Bechuana man who had a daughter named Tsélané. One day he set off with his family and flocks to seek fresh pastures; but his daughter would not go with him. She said to her mother, "I won't go. Our home is so pretty that I cannot leave it."

Her mother said, "Since you are naughty you may stay here all alone. But shut the door fast, lest a Marimo (a cannibal) comes and eats you."

With that the mother went away, but in a few days came back bringing food for the daughter. She called "Tsélané, my child, Tsélané, my child, take this bread and eat it."

"I hear my mother speaking," said Tsélané, "like a bird coming out of the wood."

For a long time the mother brought food to Tsélané. Whenever she came she would call, "Tsélané, my child, take this bread and eat it."

One day Tsélané heard a gruff voice saying, "Tsélané, my child, Tsélané, my child, take this bread and eat it."

THE MOTHER GRINDS CORN FOR TSÉLANÉ'S BREAD

Tsélané laughed and said, "That gruff voice is not my mother's. Go away, naughty Marimo."

The Marimo went away. He lit a big fire, took an iron hoe, heated it red hot and swallowed it to clear his voice. Then he came back and again tried to beguile Tsélané. But he could not, because his voice was still rough and harsh.

The Marimo went and heated another hoe and swallowed it red hot. Then he came back and said in a small voice, "Tsélané, my child, Tsélané, my child, take this bread and eat it."

Tsélané thought it was her mother's voice and opened the door. The Marimo entered, put her in his sack and carried her off. Soon he felt thirsty and, leaving his bag in the care of some little girls, went to a village to get some beer. The little girls peeped into the bag, saw Tsélané and ran and told her mother, who happened to be near. Themother let her daughter out of the bag and stuffed it, instead, with a dog, a scorpion, a snake, and bits of broken pots and stones.

When the Marimo got home with his bag and opened it, intending to take Tsélané out to cook and eat her, the stones bruised him, the bits of broken pots wounded him, the scorpion stung him, and the dog and snake bit him. In great pain and agony he rushed out and threw himself into a refuse heap and was changed into a tree.

The bees made honey in the bark of this tree. In the spring the young girls gathered the honey and made honey cakes.

This bit of African folk-lore reminds us at once of two truths: first, how like the races of men are and how curiously their minds run in the same direction. Second, how peculiar and exquisite is African genius and how different from the ways of other folk. Could one conceive a more original tale than this?

VISITING THE INIQUITY OF THE FATHERS UPON THE CHILDREN, AND UPON THE CHILDREN'S CHILDREN, UNTO THE THIRD AND TO THE FOURTH GENERATION.

Exodus XXXIV:7

LITTLE MOTHERS OF TOMORROW

FELIX J. KOCH

IT was in a quiet nook of the big playground which surrounds the Douglass Public School on Walnut Hills—a suburb of Cincinnati—that we overheard them.

"No," the teacher said, "we shouldn't make baby brother walk, if he doesn't want to. It'll hurt his legs—might even make him bow-legged for life!" Whereupon the little six-year-old, who had been helping keep eye on the infant, who sat on the edge of the wall before them (this being Saturday and the school yard a playground), waived the point before superior knowledge.

Come to think of it, it was wonderful—this work of teaching the little colored mothers of tomorrow what so many, many mothers of today do not know;—just what is best for the little babe;—just how to conserve the infant for the race! Instead of the little colored girls pouting and crying at being set to mind younger brothers and sisters, Dolly is delighted now when Mother gives her charge of the cunning little baby, and lets her put into practise the lessons in the school-room the day before.

Down in Cincinnati, where this unique form of endeavor is sweeping the schools by leaps and by bounds, they call it the Little Mothers' Movement. The girls who constitute a Little Mothers' class wear great shield pins, almost like a policeman's badge; and even as the boy scout uniform admits the boys through police lines on certain occasions, so the little mothers are admitted where there is illness, disaster—even as their own mothers are not!

"Tell us about the Little Mothers' League," we said to Dr. William H. Peters, the head of the Department of Health of the Queen City, and the prime mover in the work of organizing these leagues in the schools not long since.

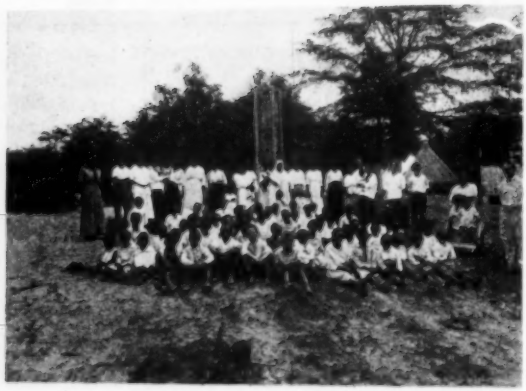
"Our Department of Health," he replied eagerly, "is carrying on an active campaign to prevent infant mortality. It has eight infant milk stations, where doctors and nurses are in attendance, to show mothers how to keep their babies well. There are several other milk stations maintained by private societies. In Cincinnati, a list of all the stations, or the address of the one nearest to your home, will be sent you, if you will write or telephone to the Department of Health. At these stations pure milk for feeding babies can be bought at cost price. The Department of Health is thus doing its part toward saving the babies. But this is not quite enough!

"Over and above all we can do we need the help of every mother in the city, and, in turn, of all the girls—the care-takers, so often, of younger brothers and sisters, and the mothers of tomorrow.

"Hence, the forming in our schools, suburban communities, and the like, of a Little Mothers' League. Every girl who joins such a league,—we show them in the initial address made before the girls of the given school for the purpose—is given an official badge. Meetings are held every week, throughout the school year, as well as during the summer; and the members can learn all about how to keep babies well before the season's close.

"Joining the league, we impress on the girls, means that a girl wishes to be helpful and have a part in the greatest service to humanity—that of life-saving.

"With this talk thoroughly 'sent home' to the girls, we distribute pledge cards and ar-



CAMP PLEASANT, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

THIS camp, established by the Summer Outings Committee of the Associated Charities, covered three acres. It had a kitchen, dining rooms, barn, store-house, office, rest room, hospital, and thirty tents. From June 26 to August 20 it housed 427 colored mothers and children for two-week periods. The camp was supported by voluntary subscription. Mrs. Laura Bruce Glenn, whose picture is above, was the superintendent. The pictures were donated by A. N. Scurlock.

range the time and the place for the first meeting. There the pledge cards are collected; the members elect their own president and secretary, the latter keeping the pledge cards and recording on each the attendance dates of that member. There follows, then, a short talk on the purpose of the league by the medical inspector of the district; lists of milk stations and relief agencies are distributed, and certificates of membership are made out.

"Further, we then set the order of business for all meetings—call to order by the president, roll-call by the secretary, enrollment of new members, a general discussion of the previous lesson, and then a ten-minutes' talk on the subject of the lesson of the day by the inspector, or nurse. There comes, then, a demonstration, by the nurse, of the methods used in subject matter covered by the lessons, this finally closing the meeting, with motion to adjourn.

"With these preparations completed, we are ready for the first lesson. The nurse, or medical inspector, is equipped with a lesson sheet, as it were, giving, in topical form, the subjects to be discussed.

"Lesson I, for example, is devoted to growth and development. First, under this head, is taken up the matter of weight. The average weight of the new-born baby should be about seven pounds. Normally, weight is doubled at the end of six months, up to fourteen pounds. At the end of one year the weight should be three times as much as at birth. Under, or over-weight, on the other hand, does not necessarily mean that anything is wrong, if normal ratio of increase is maintained.

"We then take up the loss of weight in the first few days of life. On the tenth day the baby should weigh as much as at birth. If the breast milk, or artificial feeding, is suited to the baby's needs, gain will be continuous. If no gain by that time, the baby should be taken to the doctor. Baby should be weighed once each week. This can be done at the infant milk stations, if not otherwise.

"We pass from this to muscular development. At three months the baby is generally able to hold up its head. At six, it sits erect, and stands with little support, or alone, at one year. Little mothers are urged not to force the baby to walk. The bones of the legs may be soft (symptoms of rachitis) and bending of the bones of the legs, with permanent deformity, may result.

"From that, attention is taken to the special senses—sight first of all. We show the little girls how, in early life, babies are sensitive to light and should be kept in a semi-dark room during the first few weeks; or, if taken out, should have the eyes protected from strong light. Sunlight should never be permitted to shine directly into the baby's eyes.

"Hearing, then, is dwelt upon—how, after the first few days, the baby's hearing is particularly acute. Loud or sudden noises startle it, and, if often repeated, may cause it to become excited, or even lead to convulsions.

"So, again, speech is considered. We show how a child usually begins to talk at the end of the first year. By the end of the second year, words have been learned. Speech may be delayed, but if the baby cannot talk at all at the end of the second year we emphasize it should be taken to the doctor.

"Teeth make an interesting section of the first lesson. The first teeth, we tell, are twenty in number—ten each in the upper and lower jaws. They appear at about the following ages: Central incisors, 5 to 6 months; lateral, 7 to 8; first molars, 12 to 16; canines, 14 to 20; second molars, 21 to 36th month. The lower set appears, usually, before the upper set. Eruption of these teeth, it is pointed out, may cause the baby to be irritable. If it be sick and teething seems to be the cause, matters should not be neglected and a doctor should be consulted. The first teeth, we likewise urge, must be taken care of. If they are lost too soon, or decay, the jaw becomes misshapen and the second teeth come in crooked and decayed.

"Finally, we show the girls what *especially* to notice in their babies. They should watch the posture when sleeping—how quiet—if limbs be relaxed—if sleep be peaceful, and if there be tossing about. We make them realize that respiration should be regular, easy and quiet, and that the baby should breathe through the nose. The skin should be cool, slightly moist, extremities should be warm. So, again, the facial expression should be calm and peaceful. If the baby is peaceful, it is one thing; if the baby is suffering pain, the features will contract from time to time during sleep!"

So endeth the first lesson!

Then, week by week, the lessons continue.

"The entire second lesson is given over to baths—to the value of water—and how to test it simply;—bran-baths and mustard-baths; powders to be used. Also, the matter of fresh air, indoors and out, and how the little one should be taken to the park or the playground.

"Follows on that a lesson devoted to sleep and quiet. The hours of sleep; the amount of sleep; improvised beds for the poor and how, for one, a barrel hoop may be fastened over the bed, at each end, and covered with a mosquito netting. So as to hammocks, and as to feather-pillows.

"Clothing and cleanliness for summer and winter, making the clothes and the variety of them, take up the fifth lesson entire. The sixth lesson, in its rote, is devoted to first care of the sick baby. Primarily, here, it is emphasized to stop all feeding, to give a dose of castor oil, and then to take the child to a doctor. 'It is easier to keep the baby well than to cure him after he is sick,' is the axiom of this hour.

"An entire lesson for little mothers goes to the subject of milk. Mothers are urged to give the babe the mother's milk, as the natural and best food of all. Substitutes for this are discussed, preparation of cow's milk is taken up, and thus with other lacteal details.

"Lesson VIII has to do with the stomach,—the amount and times of feeding, and such useful don'ts, as not to give the babe sour milk, cold milk, other food than milk or water, and particularly not such things as pickles, lolly-pops, bacon, tea, coffee, beer or ice cream! Then a return is made to milk,—the care of the milk in the home and the matter of keeping clean both bottles and nipples. Lesson X develops this still farther, going into the matter of milk modifications, preparation of barley-water and lime-water. The eleventh lesson supplements this with albumen water and other dilutents.

"Finally, at the twelfth meeting, there is a quiz on the subjects covered to date, with essays written on some subjects of the course."

The little girls have taken to the work with avidity, and, proud though they may be of many other things they possess, they take no more pride in any of those than they do in the small, white shield badge that proclaims them of the League of the Little Mothers!

SCORE 100% AT CHEYENNE, WYO., BABY SHOW

FIRST PRIZE, PHILADELPHIA BETTER BABY CONTEST

Poems

By Georgia Douglas Johnson

HERITAGE.

HAPPY youth in joyous laughter,
Wafts me pensively alone
O'er the winding way, where sorrow
Claims the Mantled for her own.

I can hear their voices ringing
Down the corridor of years,
As they lift their twilight faces,
Through a mist of falling tears!

THE MOTHER.

THE mother soothes her Mantled child
With plaintive melody, and wild,
A deep compassion brims her eye
And stills upon her lips, the sigh.

Her thoughts are leaping down the years,
O'er branding bars, through seething tears,
Her heart is sandaling his feet
Adown the worlds corroding street.

Then, with a start, she dons a smile,
His tender yearnings to beguile:
And God alone will ever know
The acme of her utter woe!

MY BOY.

I HEAR you singing happily,
My boy of tarnished mien,
Lifting your limpid trustful gaze
In innocence serene.

A thousand javelins of pain
Assault my heaving breast,
When I behold the storm of years
That beats without your nest.

Sing! sing my lark, your matin song
Of rhythmic rhapsody,
Distil the sweetness of the hour,
In gladsome ecstacy.

For Time awaits your buoyant flight
Beyond the bar of years:
Oh sing! my bonny lark, sing on!
Before it melts in tears!

GUARDIANSHIP.

THAT dusky child upon your knee
Is breath of God's eternity;
Direct his vision to the height,
Let naught obscure his royal right

Although the highways to renown
Are iron-barred by fortune's frown,
'Tis his to forge the master-key
That wields the locks of destiny!

HOPE.

FRAIL children of sorrow, dethroned by a hue,
The shadows are flecked by the rose sifting through,
The world has its motion, all things pass away,
No night is omnipotent, there must be day.

The oak tarries long in the depth of the seed,
But swift is the season of nettle and weed,
Abide yet awhile in the mellowing shade
And rise with the hour for which you were made.

The cycle of seasons, the tidals of man,
Revolve in the coil of an infinite plan,
We move to the rhythm of ages long done,
And each has an hour—to dwell in the sun!

LET ME NOT LOSE MY DREAM.

LET me not lose my dream, e'en though
I scan the veil with eyes unseeing through their glaze of tears,
Let me not falter, though the rungs of fortune perish as I fare above the tumult, praying purer air,
Let me not lose the vision, gird me, Power that twirls the worlds, I pray,
Hold me, and guard, lest anguish tear my dreams away!

CHILDREN'S CHILDREN ARE THE CROWN OF OLD MEN; AND THE GLORY OF CHILDREN ARE THEIR FATHERS.—*Proverbs XVII:6*

Men of the Month

THE LATE P. A. PAYTON THE LATE COL. F. C. ANTOINE THE LATE H. B. FRISSELL

THREE DEAD WORKERS.

THE late Hollis Burke Frissell was born in Amenia, N. Y., July 14, 1851. In 1874 he was graduated from Yale, and in 1879 from Union Theological Seminary. He became assistant pastor of the Madison Avenue Church, New York, in 1880, and later was made chaplain of Hampton Institute. He succeeded the late Gen. S. C. Armstrong as principal of Hampton Institute in 1893, which position he held at the time of his death. He was a member of the General Education Board and the Jeanes Board, and a trustee of several colored schools.

A simple and impressive service was held over Dr. Frissell in Hampton Institute Memorial Church and in the school cemetery, where he is buried.

PHILIP A. PAYTON is dead. He was the man who took black New York out of the red light district and planted it in high, healthy, and beautiful Harlem, where the hosts of all white New York's financial Hell have not prevailed against it.

Mr. Payton was born February 27, 1876, in Westfield, Mass. He was educated in the public and high schools of that town. In April, 1899, he started his career in New York City as an attendant for "penny-in-the-slot" weighing machines in a department store at six dollars a week. Later he became a barber. In February, 1900, he secured a place as porter in a real estate office at a salary of eight dollars per week. In October of that year he began his career as a real estate dealer.

Mr. Payton adopted the outdoor billboard method of advertising, and his real estate advertisements were among the first to appear in the elevated and subway trains. He was president and treasurer of the Philip A. Payton, Jr., Company, Real Estate Agents, Brokers and Appraisers, located at 67 West 134th Street. Through the Philton Holding Company, Inc., Mr. Payton recently acquired $1,000,000 worth of property in 141st and 142nd Streets, between Lenox and Seventh Avenues, for colored people—six modern elevator apartment houses, with three, four, five and six room suites. The houses have been named Attucks, Touissant, Dunbar, Wheatley, Douglass and Washington Courts.

THE late Col. F. C. Antoine was born in New Orleans, La., April 10, 1839. He died April 12, 1917. At his death he was Assistant Adjutant and Assistant Quartermaster General of the Department of Louisiana and Mississippi, Grand Army of the Republic. As a tribute of respect, esteem, and honor, a squad of white soldiers from the United States Barracks, near Chalmette, attended his funeral and performed the last rites of the United States Army.

Col. Antoine served as Recorder of Births and Marriages, was Harbormaster, and the District Superintendent of Customs

J. C. JORDAN ASHBY JACKSON

THE MAYOR OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE, AND OTHER PROMINENT OFFICIALS AT THE FUNERAL OF THE LATE R. H. HOLMES

R. J. TAMS THE LATE S. H. JOHNSON

at Port Chalmette. He owned 140 acres of land in the oil region of Caddo Parish. Besides a legion of friends he leaves a devoted wife, two sons, one daughter, and his distinguished brother, ex-Lieut.-Gov. Cæsar C. Antoine.

FIVE PUBLIC SERVANTS.

JOHN C. JORDAN was born in Washington, D. C., July 6, 1871. He attended the public schools of the District and completed the first year in the high school. He enlisted in the Navy at Washington, June 17, 1887, as a 3rd class apprentice, serving five years. He was then transferred to the Seaman Gunners' School, June 25, 1892, and on re-enlisting in July of that year finished the course at Washington and Newport, August 28, 1893 and received his certificate of Seaman Gunner. Mr. Jordan was retired December 7 of last year. He received six medals and the Dewey Medal, awarded by Congress.

RANDOLPH JONES TAMS is the first and only colored member of the Dayton, Ohio, Fire Department. He received his appointment March 11, 1907.

Mr. Tams is a product of Harrisburg, Va. In 1887 he went to Ohio, where he worked for two families, one thirteen and the other six years, studying in his spare time. He has served eight years in the Ohio National Guard. He is now making a study of fire prevention.

THE late Capt. Silas H. Johnson was appointed a member of Engine Company No. 3, Denver, Colo., in 1895. Two years later he was made captain of the company, which position he held with credit until his retirement. He died at the age of sixty-six years.

Mr. Johnson served as deputy sheriff in St. Louis, Mo., for three years prior to going to Denver. He was also turnkey at the jail in St. Louis County at Clayton, Mo.

ASHBY JACKSON was appointed to the Wheeling, W. Va., Fire Department February 22, 1897, and is the only colored man in this service in Wheeling. After seven years' service as a pipeman he was promoted to the position of driver, which he now holds.

Mr. Jackson was born in Madison County, Va.

THE late Robert H. Holmes was the second colored man to be appointed a policeman in New York City. He received his appointment August 25, 1913, and was connected with the 38th precinct. Mr. Holmes was born in Charleston, S. C., July 25, 1888. He attended the public schools in New York and Howard University. He was shot and killed August 6, 1917, while pursuing a colored man, Walter Hill.

Police Commissioner Arthur Woods, with other officials, six police captains, two companies of patrolmen, of forty-two each, and the Police Band of forty musicians, participated in the funeral service.

KIRMESSE OF SCHOOL NUMBER 17, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

The Looking Glass

LITERATURE.

FROM Clement Woods' "Glad of Earth":

On the hill above, I dimly saw a
stooped black figure,
Faint in the moonlight;
Some simple-hearted Negro patriarch
Leaning on a shadowy hickory-stick,
Singing that old-time song.
A thin chain of golden light
Stole from the star to the toppling moon,
And it began to swing
Like some huge censor swung by the unseen angel of the dawn;
It swung from the East down to the hilltop,
Then back again, this chariot moon. . . .
And I saw the stooped black figure no more,
But still from some far height
I heard that old-time Negro melody:
"Swing low, sweet chariot,
Comin' for to carry me home."

The Negro Library which has found a home in the rooms of the Abolition Society, London, though still small, is representative. It was founded last year for the purpose of bringing together in London, in an accessible form, literature of Negro authorship and reliable information on the progress, so remarkable in all ways, made by American Negroes during their first half-century of freedom. The books have been presented by American and English friends who, realizing the general ignorance prevailing in England (even in the educated and cultured class) of Negro life and conditions in America, hoped by this means to evoke, with wider knowledge, increased sympathy with dark-skinned Americans now our Allies in this great World War. The Society has warmly co-operated with the founders of the Negro Library by throwing open its own valuable library to the public on the same terms, viz., free issue of volumes for a month to any responsible person desirous of borrowing them.

The August *North American Review* has an article on "Lynching and Race Relations in the South," by Thomas Walker Page. It is hardly worth reading.

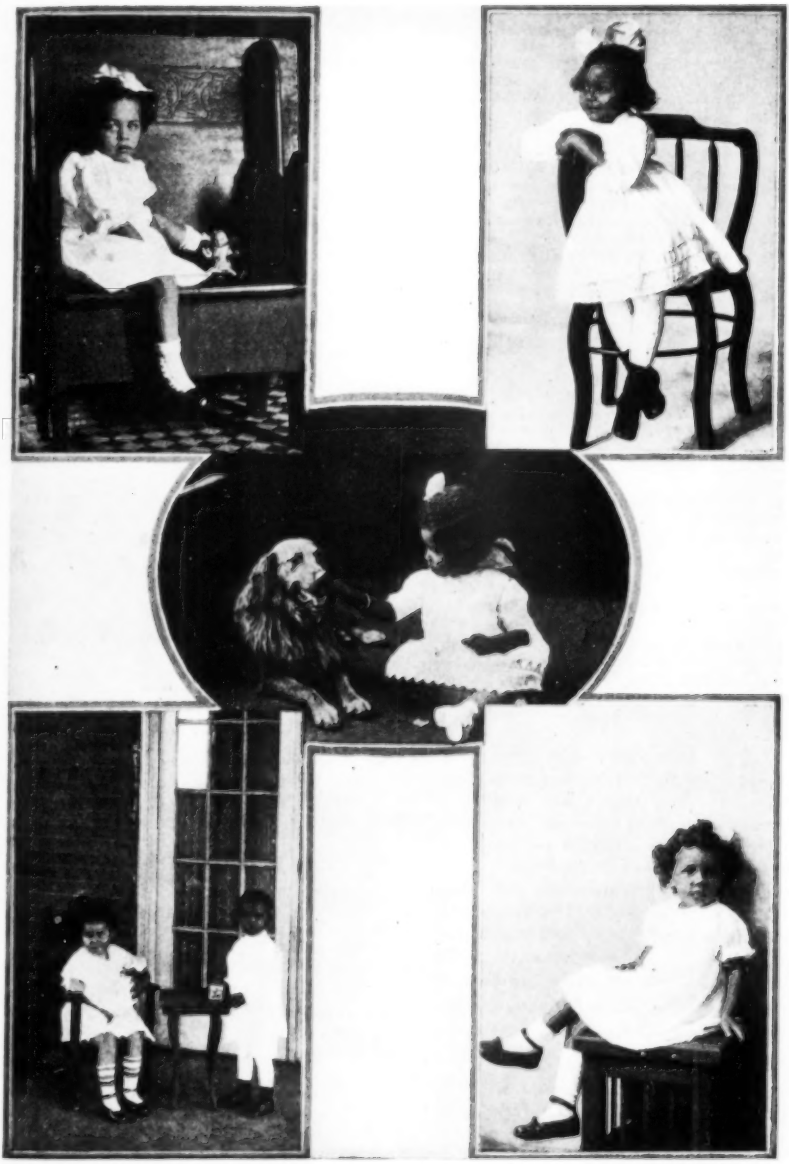
On the other hand, "Si Mutare Potest Aethiops Pellum Suam," by the editor of *Smart Set*, in his September number is altogether delicious. To prove himself a Southern "Gentleman" he intersperses his article prodigally with "nigger," "darkey,"

and "coon." But he has undoubtedly seen a vision and declares concerning the Negro:

There will come a morn, believe me or not, when those with ears to hear and hides to feel will discover that he is to be boohed and put off no longer—that he has at last got the power to exact a square answer, and that the days of his docile service as minstrel, torch and goat are done. When that morn dawns, I pray upon both knees, I shall be safe in the Alps, and not below the Potomac River, hurriedly disguised with burnt cork and trying to get out on the high gear. Soon or late, I agree with William Archer (see his "Through Afro-America," 1910) it will come to rough work—and perhaps sooner than most of us fancy. The Southerners, even the honest ones, have botched the business abominably, and unless Providence intervenes with a miracle I suspect that it will jolly well botch the South.

Then Mr. Mencken gets down to facts and refers to two Southern States. He recalls Virginia of other days:

Well, observe Virginia today. It is years since a first-rate man has come out of it; it is years since an idea has come out of it. The *ancien régime* went down the red gullet



I HAVE SAID, YE ARE GODS; AND ALL OF YOU ARE CHILDREN OF THE MOST HIGH.
—*Psalms LXXXII:6*

of war; the poor white trash are now in the saddle. Politics in Virginia are cheap, ignorant, parochial, idiotic; there is scarcely a man in office above the rank of a petty job-seeker; the political doctrine that prevails is made up of hand-me-downs from the bumpkinry of the Middle West—Bryanism, prohibition, vice crusading, all that sort of claptrap; the administration of the law is turned over to professors of Puritanism and espionage; a Washington or a Jefferson, dumped there by some act of God, would be denounced as a scoundrel and jailed overnight. Elegance, *esprit*, culture? Virginia has no art, no literature, no philosophy, no mind or aspiration of her own. Her education has sunk to the Baptist seminary level; not a single contribution to human knowledge has come out of her colleges in twenty-five years.

He then turns to the Empire State of the lower South:

Georgia is not only ignorant and stupid; it is vicious. A self-respecting and educated European, going there to live, would not only find intellectual stimulation utterly lacking; he would actually feel a certain insecurity. The Leo Frank affair was no isolated phenomenon, no accident; it fitted into its frame very snugly; it was a natural expression of Georgian ideas of the true, the good and the beautiful. There is a state with more than half the area of Italy and more population than either Denmark or Norway, and yet, in thirty years it has not produced a single first-class book or picture or poem or scientific discovery or political or philosophical idea, or other sound contribution to human advancement. If it had been destroyed by an earthquake in 1875, the world would be exactly where it is today.

All this revelation of the white South by a white Southerner is built around a review of two books: Paul Kester's "His Own Country," reviewed in the September CRISIS, and James Weldon Johnson's "Autobiography of an ex-Colored Man."

By an unfortunate error the poem in the September *Crisis*, "Black Sampson at Brandywine," was not attributed to its author, Paul Laurence Dunbar, nor was it stated that it was taken from the copyrighted edition of his poems, published by Dodd, Mead & Company.

EAST ST. LOUIS.

SAYS the Springfield, Mass., *Republican*:

A certain reluctance on the part of the press to discuss the depressing and abominable race riots in East St. Louis is not a cause for surprise. Just as America was speeding up its noble and ideal effort to promote the world drift toward democracy, out walked the national skeleton from its closet and paraded before all the world the special weakness that our democracy has developed. . . . It is unpleasant to be reminded of such abysmal deeds of American savagery as the burning alive of human beings at the stake—for they make one shudder for his country—but we cannot escape their consequences, however much we may try to forget them and however persistently and complacently we may look the other way.

But if there were not a single black man in this hemisphere, American democracy would still embarrass us occasionally by parading its weakness before the exemplars of civilization in both the Occident and the Orient. Democracy is weak when it is lawless and unrestrained. America is often lawless and unrestrained, making of authority and the established safeguards of social order a hideous mockery.

The Great Falls, Mont., *Daily Tribune* writes:

The details of the doings of mobs of infuriated white men and white women in East St. Louis, which are brought to us in recent Associated Press dispatches, are both startling and horrifying. We have been inclined to disbelieve some of the tales of atrocities committed by the German troops in Belgium on helpless women and children, because they were so shocking that we could hardly believe it possible that civilized beings could be guilty of such conduct. But when we read that a mob of white men and women tore the clothes from an eighteen-year-old colored girl who had done nothing but wear a skin pigmented by the Creator with a different tint from their own, struck her on the mouth with a club when she protested her innocence of any wrongdoing and chased her half naked and bleeding through the streets of an American city, we confess that we are so ashamed that we have not the gall to say what we think about Belgian atrocities.

The Boston *Journal* adds:

Let's be honest; let's not turn our backs on our own failings while we rush to chastise the sins of Europe. Let us confess that we have in this country a condition which is not equaled in all the world outside of unspeakable Turkey. Let us recall that the Negro's status has been steadily slumping in recent years, and especially since the South arose to legislative and appointive power during the present administration.

Even the South is not given up wholly to glee. The Memphis *Commercial Appeal* says:

It will not do in considering the East St. Louis tragedy for the Southern people to cry *tu quoque* to their Northern neighbors.

We cannot justify the commission of crime in the South by pointing to the fact that the same crime is committed in the North.

The tragedy of East St. Louis not only beshames that city and the state of Illinois, but is a disgrace to the whole country.

It shows how thin is the veneer of our civilization.

ARE YE NOT AS CHILDREN OF THE ETHIOPIANS UNTO ME, O CHILDREN OF ISRAEL? SAITH THE LORD. HAVE I NOT BROUGHT UP ISRAEL OUT OF THE LAND OF EGYPT?

—*Amos IX:7*

The Houston, Tex., *Post* says:

To have this shameful spectacle of savagery raging in the heart of the country at a time when the nation is giving vent to the loftiest purposes which can animate it is peculiarly humiliating.

The Boston *Transcript* says:

Our professed purpose in this war, to make the world safe for democracy, will become as sounding brass and a tinkling cymbal, if we do not make our own country safe for our own citizens to enjoy their legal rights and suppress and promptly punish all outbursts of barbarism.

Two strong words from the young Negro have been printed. One by Benjamin Brawley in the Boston *Transcript* says:

Until such fundamental wrongs are righted we cannot expect to have the country or the victory that we wish. The Negro is not quite satisfied with the prospect of a "future equitable settlement of all grievances." That settlement becomes a less and less vivid future condition. Day after day new insults are added and new riots tolerated; and we ask that these be stopped before there be any more criticism of our loyalty.

The other word is from Jessie Fauset in the *Survey*:

We are becoming fatalists; we no longer expect any miraculous intervention of Providence. We are perfectly well aware that the outlook for us is not encouraging, but we know this, too, it is senseless to suppose that anarchy and autocracy can be confined to only one quarter of a nation. A people whose members would snatch a baby because it was black from its mother's arms, as was done in East St. Louis, and fling it into a blazing house while white furies held the mother until the men shot her to death —such a people is definitely approaching moral disintegration. Turkey has slaughtered its Armenians, Russia has held its pogroms, Belgium has tortured and maimed in the Congo, and today Turkey, Russia, Belgium are synonyms for anathema, demoralization and pauperdom. We, the American Negroes, are the acid test for occidental civilization. If we perish, we perish. But when we fall, we shall fall like Samson, dragging inevitably with us the pillars of a nation's democracy.

Perhaps the most significant comment comes from the Columbia, S. C., *State*:

The infamous treatment to which Negroes have lately been subjected in Northern States is disheartening to all friends of law and decency in the South.

CHESTER.

THE Chicago *Herald* writes:

Through the old green hills of the Quakers in Pennsylvania Negroes are fleeing just as they fled sixty years ago. Then they were fleeing from Southern persecution, fleeing into the friendly arms of the abolitionists. Now they are fleeing from the sons and grandsons of the abolitionists into the haven of the South. Modern Chester boils out of its smoky limits and persecutes a race which old Chester risked its liberty to succor.

The Philadelphia *Record* says:

Chester's troubles do not lend themselves easily to analysis, but there is one point that is very clear: The fault does not lie all on one side. If Negroes have been attacked they have provoked such action, and they have been quick on the trigger, as the list of the killed and wounded shows. It has been the misfortune of our neighbor to be cursed for years by one of the most unscrupulous Republican rings in the country, the principal supports of which are the solid Negro vote and the liquor interests. This abhorrent combination has degraded political life for a long period, and has naturally aroused much local antagonism. When to this factor is added the arrival of many unruly Negroes from the South, who have been anything but a welcome element in the industrial population, it can be seen that the situation is one that gives itself to possible disorder.

To this R. R. Wright, Jr., of the *Christian Recorder* replies:

My own conviction is that these disturbances are not started by Negro immigrants. I think we must do everything in our power to curb the worst element of our race, but he must remember that there is another worst element which has not been reported. No gang of bad Negroes has invaded white neighborhoods and burned white people's homes and tried to kill out white people. But it is reported all over the country such gangs of white men, coming into colored neighborhoods and burning out colored people's homes and trying to kill out colored people. If the white people would hold in check their bad element there would not be these disturbances. These people are coming here for honest living, and while there are bad elements among us, they by no means predominate. The papers have not always told the truth. The first report of the killing of that young man in Chester was that he was protecting his sister from insult from Negroes, but investigation has shown no Negro insulted his sister, but he insulted a Negro woman.

HOUSTON.

THE Buffalo *Express* says:

This 24th infantry is one of the oldest Negro regiments in the army. It was organized soon after the close of the Civil War and it has a splendid record of service in the Indian wars and the Philippines. Some years ago a portion of it was stationed here at Fort Porter. No more orderly soldiers ever were quartered there.

The Shreveport, La., *Journal* is explicit and frank:

The swaggering of a Negro trooper in

uniform is not a thing to be desired or to be suffered silently.

The St. Louis *Post Dispatch* adds:

The attitude of the Houston force toward the soldiers seems to have been the narrow, stupid, provincial attitude typical of police towards Negroes in Southern towns.

The Brooklyn *Eagle* writes:

Race prejudice, race hatred, show their ripened fruits when strong men of the race that has been looked down upon, armed with modern weapons and filled with deep resentment for the past, face what they regard as wrongs and what they know are insults from men not so well armed of the race that regards itself as the superior one. All the lynchings, all the burnings at the stake, all the outrages of the past were in the minds of those Negroes at Houston. Passions, unrestrained by sense, worked themselves out. Just punishment will follow. "Whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed" is a good text. Every participant in this rioting deserves death. That was equally true of every participant in every bit of mob-murder done against Negroes in Georgia, in Texas and elsewhere. If the penalty had been inflicted, race bitterness would have been a thing of the past long ago.

Financial America, New York City, says:

We may have much sympathy for the Southern white. But we would have more sympathy for the Southern white if the South showed real American spirit at the present time. No section of America has made so poor a response to the call for volunteers for the army as the South. The State of South Carolina was particularly bad, yet Governor Manning of that State and Senators Tillman and Smith protest against Negro soldiers having a camp in that State. Here we have the spectacle of a State failing to furnish its quota of men to serve the nation's cause in war and the highest ranking three men of the State voicing their indignation that men who have offered their services to fight for the liberty of America should sully the sacred soil of South Carolina by their presence. It is not a crime to be black. The man whose skin is black but who offers his life in defense of America is a better American than any white man, high-born or low-born, rich or poor, who is too much of a coward to fight for the land of his birth or his adoption.

The Negro question would have been far closer to settlement today if the Southerner had been just to the Negro. This does not mean that he had to accept the Negro on terms of social equality or anything like that. It means that the mass of Southerners have looked upon the blacks as little better than animals, have treated them as such, and have kept alive the racial antipathies of Civil War or earlier days. It means that the South has been prone to believe ill of the Negro rather than good and that spur has been given to the vices of the Negro rather than to try to make good citizens out of him or endeavor to cultivate his virtues.

Even the New York *Times* acknowledges that:

Colored soldiers can not and should not be treated differently from white soldiers. . . . The Houston offenders will be punished, of course, and it will be well if those who deliberately incited the riot receive their just share of the punishment.

The Buffalo, N. Y., *Times* has this strong word:

And yet stay a moment! What was done as regards chastening those who were guilty of perpetrating the East St. Louis seditious riots? Absolutely nothing. Though the reasons at bottom may differ, the white murderers of East St. Louis are just as criminally vicious and despicable in their methods as the Negro soldiers of Houston. The in-born feeling of racial hatred that permeates the South is not sufficient to condone either the white or the black. In the eyes of the law there should be no discrimination in favor of one color over the other. Before sentence is passed upon the soldiers, let the rioters of Illinois be judged and condemned. Now above all other times should we practice "equality before the law."

SILENT MR. WILSON.

IT would not seem to require much urging to persuade a President to "speak some public word that will give hope and encouragement" to the American Negro, but Woodrow Wilson's attitude toward the race has thus far been outwardly so unsympathetic that only his utterance of the word will dispel doubt of his willingness to say it. —New York *Evening Post.*

The mere fact that Mr. Wilson was Southern born and bred would lend exceptional weight to his personal intervention in the race question.—Springfield, Mass., *Republican.*

I wonder if he ever thinks that he can convince the world that America really stands for humanity so long as he never raises his voice in behalf of the down-trodden people of his own country. I wonder if he ever thinks of the State governments of the South, many of them more despotic than any in Europe; of the thousands of American citizens deprived of the right of suffrage, guaranteed them by the Constitution of their country; of the Jim Crow cars, segregation acts, and other hardships heaped upon a defenseless people without cause. I wonder what he thinks of the affair at Memphis when people came from miles around to see a poor wretch burned to death.—Correspondent in New York *Evening Post.*

The wonder is that a man so able as President Wilson, and at the same time sincere, can be so keen for justice and humanity and righteousness in all quarters outside the boundaries of the United States,

VERILY I SAY UNTO YOU, EXCEPT YE BE CONVERTED AND BECOME AS LITTLE CHILDREN, YE SHALL NOT ENTER THE KINGDOM OF HEAVEN.—*St. Matthew XVIII:3.*

and so blind, or at least so silent, in regard to the violation here at home of these great rules of public conduct—Hartford, Conn., *Courant*.

It is hard to dispute the statement of Secretary Tumulty made when a number of representative colored men called at the White House the other day that President Wilson said he was too busy to have his time broken into by the delegation. It is also hard to believe that President Wilson, busy man that he is these times, made the statement attributed to him.—Providence, R. I., *News*.

The appeal of the New York committee of colored people to the President and Congress on behalf of our colored fellow-citizens cannot be read without a deepened sense of the gravity and rightfulness of its plea. That the President has not of his own initiative given public expression of sympathy with victims of mob violence in Illinois and Pennsylvania and has made no such sign as he was quick to show by way of protest against action inimical to federal authority in Montana, makes it the more imperative that he should leave the nation in no uncertainty as to his attitude on the subject of race violence.—*Christian Register*, New York.

The Negro population of the country is making no excitement about it, but it evidently feels the neglect of President Wilson to make any protest whatever against the treatment of black Americans by whites either in the North or the South. In view of the fact that while he was campaigning for the presidency he promised faithfully to treat the Negroes like other citizens they had a right to expect of him equal treatment before the law. As a matter of fact he has not since he became President shown any public sense of their wrongs or proposed any plan for the remedying of the political and economic injustice done them.—Watertown, N. Y., *Times*.

The attitude of the President of the United States towards the Negro is similar to that of Senator Tillman and Senator Vardaman. He is not so frank in his antagonism, but he is quite as effective in his acts. He holds the Southern opinion of the Negro's place in society, and by his reticence, if not by his words, he makes it the official government opinion.—Syracuse, N. Y., *Post-Standard*.

Your constructive opportunity is now at hand. The time has come to make lawlessness a national issue, as a war measure if not from any higher consideration. As a patriotic and military necessity, I suggest that you ask the Congress of the United States to invest you with the power to prevent lynching and to quell lawlessness and violence in all parts of the country during the continuance of the war. Or at least you might quicken the conscience of the nation by a stirring message to Congress calling attention to this growing evil which is gnawing at the vitals of the nation.—Open letter of Kelly Miller.

A HERO.

THE New York *American* publishes the following story of heroism in the War Transport Service:

There were white men and Negroes on the lifeboat, and the struggle quickly became a race battle. White men tried to pull their fellows up on to the boat and shove the Negroes off, and the Negroes did the same.

A man stood as much chance of stopping it as he did of pushing over the Rock of Gibraltar—at least, that is the way it seemed, until one Negro, a horseman named Green from Newport News, rose so far above the ruck of humanity about him that he turned the brutal, fighting tumult into men again. He restored democracy on the bottom of that lifeboat.

A few of us had kept cool enough to lie quietly on the overturned craft, trying to talk the others into manhood once more, but we might as well have ordered the sea to become calm.

All of a sudden something hit me in the back of the head. Something else grabbed me under the shoulders, and I found myself in the water.

The blow on the head had nearly stunned me, and I was just able to flounder around enough to keep afloat. Suddenly I felt a body bump against me, and saw the big black face of the Negro, Green, right beside my own.

I went mad. I thought he was going to drown me, to make one less white man in the beastly fight for life that was still raging. I would have struck at him, but my arms would not work.

As though in a dream, I felt his arms slip under my shoulder.

"You'll be all right, boss," he said, and struck out for the lifeboat, keeping my head above water. He put me with my hands on the edge and swam off again. White men on the boat's bottom pulled me out of the water. Presently the Negro returned with another white man in his arms. This man also was pulled on to the boat. Next time the big black returned he had one of his own race.

By then, I was strong enough to help pull the rescued Negro on board, and some of the other white men, who had seen Green save two of us, fought their own men off when they tried to throw the rescued black back into the water.

Three times more, Green returned to the lifeboat, each time supporting the head of a drowning man, black Negro and white alike. One by one, those of us on the boat and around it, began to fight, not for places, but to subdue those who were trying to save themselves by drowning others.

It was the heroism of this big Negro from Newport News which redeemed the disgraceful conduct of the men in the capsized boat. For an equivalent act in the trenches, men are decorated, but Green was only a horseman. I never even saw the story of his bravery published.

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

OUR CHILDREN.

By CARRIE W. CLIFFORD

THE Juvenile Department of the N. A. A. C. P. has for its primary purpose the instilling into the minds of colored youth the fundamental principles of that highly significant legend, LIBERTY, FRATERNITY, EQUALITY. Its function is to teach the young people that all the races of mankind are one: to relate this group—which is constantly separated, segregated and divided from its fellowmen—to the human family; to bring these children to a vivid realization of the brotherhood of man, so that this term shall remain no longer an abstraction, but become a burning truth.

"How can we best accomplish this end?" is the question with which we are now struggling. While seeking for the answer, we have busied ourselves with such enterprises and efforts that seemed promising, as lay within the realm of possible achievement.

Our first effort was to give the juniors a living example of a *dark* man, reading from Shakespeare and the poets, with all the beauty of articulation that any interpreter of literature is able to put into his work, no matter how *white* his skin may be.

Our second attempt was a large open meeting where the children themselves read or recited "gems" from the writings and speeches of our own best thinkers. At this meeting also were organized ten chapters, each with an adult sponsor. Miss Charlotte E. Hunter has done excellent work with her group, known as the William Lloyd Garrison Chapter, which gave the first five dollars from the children to the Anti-Lynching Fund.

A pilgrimage to Cedar Hill, the home of Frederick Douglass, was our next attempt to inculcate lessons of race pride and appreciation.

We presented a race play written by Miss Hallie E. Queen called "Fulfilment," in one scene of which we see the parents actually forming a branch of the N. A. A. C. P. and explaining to the children *why*. The moral influence of this play on the children was marked. This year a playlet called "Tradition" was staged with great success. Here the traditions of the South coming into conflict with the traditions of the North bring the play to an interesting climax. Of the seven characters in the play, all were school people, five of the roles being played by juniors. Miss Elizabeth Browne, who took the leading part with distinction, is only sixteen years old. The proceeds went to the Public School Playgrounds fund.

MISS ELIZABETH BROWNE.

The year's work closed with a public meeting, this being a testimonial of appreciation to Mr. Archibald H. Grimké from the young people for his invaluable and untiring services to the race. The programme of music, orations and recitations was given by the children, and during the evening checks were presented to Mr. Grimké to be forwarded to headquarters in New York for the Anti-Lynching Fund.

So much for achievement! Dare we report to you briefly of our dreams?

A children's magazine, where juveniles may send stories, drawings, charades, puzzles, etc., and to which grown-ups may also contribute whatever will help us reach the goal of race unity. The life story of the colored American is truly so marvelous that

it can be woven into stories more fascinating and entertaining than any fairy-tale it has ever entered into the mind of man to conceive. We hope to induce our writers to work up these lives in the form of fairy stories so that they will be interesting to the children and informing as well.

Another idea is to gather and preserve the folk-tales of the race. A number of games have been prepared which are designed to bring to the juveniles the wealth of information concerning the race, and in a most entertaining form. It is through story-telling, games, recitations and periodicals that we hope to awaken in the children race consciousness and race pride.

All of these dreams will need money to help make them into realities. If you are a parent, a teacher; if you are interested in the future of your child, of your race, will you not help us toward the realization of these dreams?

QUITTING.

ON June 18 a letter was received by the N. A. A. C. P. from a young man in a prominent middle western city. The letter stated that the writer had passed the examinations for an interneship in the hospital of his city and had received an appointment; but that fourteen of the white internes had struck when he went to take his place among them. In consequence, the Board of Health had removed him. He appealed to the N. A. A. C. P. to secure his reinstatement.

At much sacrifice of time and personal convenience, the Association through its Branch in the middle western city, secured the reinstatement of the young man by the Board of Health—a signal triumph. It notified the youth that he could continue at the hospital. And then, his position assured, the young man decided that life would be too disagreeable for him among his white co-workers, and resigned his interneship.

I personally do not wish to pass judgment upon this doctor. The battle before him unquestionably required far more courage than the battle before the young soldiers who are going into the trenches. But this I do wish to say, the N. A. A. C. P. cannot and will not any longer take up cases of this sort unless they are assured of the staying powers of the man or woman discriminated against. This is not the first time that our organization has spent time and money, that its members have subjected themselves to possible insult, to secure justice for someone who had not the intensity of purpose to profit by the victory secured.

We know that it seems to some of our members that to get rights on the statute books is enough. They want to know that they can do a thing, though they may never exercise their right. But we would ask them not to appeal to us in such cases. To be an aggressive power we must concentrate on definite fighting issues, and we must have fighters back of us. Only thus can we appreciably overcome the evil of race prejudice in the United States.

MARY WHITE OVINGTON,
Acting Chairman.

CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE TWENTY-FOURTH INFANTRY.

WE are sure that Association members and all readers of THE CRISIS will be interested in the following letters from men of the Twenty-fourth Infantry, recently stationed at Houston, Texas, and sent us before the recent outbreak.

Columbus, New Mexico,
July 15, 1917.

Gentlemen:

Realizing the destitute condition of members of our race in St. Louis, Mo., resulting from the recent riot, we have formed ourselves into a relief committee to work in our regiment soliciting aid for the refugees. Said aid to be a charitable gift in expression of our deep and heartfelt sympathy. We have already begun collecting and are doing nicely. It is the wish of the committee that you, THE CRISIS, receive and dispose of this fund for us.

THE CRISIS is held in very high esteem by the men of the 24th Infantry and we are always glad when it comes. This committee voices the sentiment of the entire enlisted command when it prays for you unlimited success in your noble fight for manhood rights for our people. You are remembered by us for your incessant and untiring fight for the TRAINING CAMP at Des Moines.

We desire more publicity in these trying times when we believe that the hour has truly come when the Son of man is to be glorified. We stand upon the same platform as you and fight for the same principles. We further desire to aid you in any way that we can. Call upon us and even before you call we will answer. We want to become members of the N. A. A. C. P.

The aforesaid fund will be forwarded to you as soon as it reaches the desired amount. At present we will not mention the amount we are trying to raise.

Trusting that we shall hear from you by return mail, we are,

Yours for the race,
Committee:
George A. Singleton, Chairman.
Thos. E. Davis, Secretary.
Vida Henry, Treasurer.

Columbus, New Mexico,
July 15, 1917.

Gentlemen:

This letter informs you that even out here on the arid desert of New Mexico there are a few names that have not been defiled, "and they shall walk with me in white, for they are worthy." I have been a constant reader of THE CRISIS for many years and admire the fearless way in which you have handled issues affecting the race. THE CRISIS is the criterion of race champions.

Your humble servant is working arduously here in interest of the East St. Louis Refugee Fund. So far success has been ours. The men are interested and I am almost assured that our little contribution will be quite a surprise to our unfortunate neighbors.

We have some good men here; we have men with brilliant minds. Some of them will make good officers. Your humble servant is now awaiting orders pertaining to his application for commission. The authorities are willing and glad to help us advance ourselves. It is only a matter of time. Each time I read an issue of THE CRISIS I receive encouragement. So far, I have forged ahead without aid from any source and, at last, I feel that my life of sacrifice is about to be rewarded.

I will appreciate a letter of encouragement from you at any time and in turn I want to make my company and regiment members of the N. A. A. C. P.

Yours for the race,
George A. Singleton,
R. A. R., Co. "I," 24th Inf., U. S. A.

Later we received letters stating that the regiment had been split up into three parts; the first battalion going to Waco, the second to Deming, and the third to Houston. This splitting up of the regiment made the collection of the promised contribution more difficult than it would have been had the men remained together at Columbus; however, the earnestness of the men of the 24th is attested by the following letter:

Houston, Texas,
July 30, 1917.

Gentlemen:

You will please find enclosed a check to the amount of $105.60 on the East St. Louis Refugee Fund. Another additional contribution will be forwarded in the near future.

The Third Battalion of the 24th Infantry has been stationed here for nearly a month, performing the duty of guarding the cantonment which is in process of construction. The battalion has made good and all doubts as to the conduct of the Negro soldier have been dissipated. The people of color of Houston are proud of their brother soldiers and have opened wide their homes and churches, and have welcomed us with a generous hospitality which portrays the high respect which our people have for our government.

We have had no riots and no disturbances of any kind that are alarming, and we are glad that the reported trouble in Waco is not so serious as reported and as printed in some of our papers.

We are affiliating with the people and are striving to add another page to the glorious record of our regiment. We are ready and stand waiting for the summons for us to board the train for BERLIN.

Yours truly,
George A. Singleton,
Acting Chaplain, 3rd Bn., 24th Infantry,
Houston.

On August 25, the following letter dated at Houston, August 21, was received:

Gentlemen:

I have worked under adverse circumstances since taking the relief fund for the St. Louis refugees in charge. Soon as I started it in Columbus, New Mexico, the regiment was split up and sent to different parts of Texas. After arriving here my duties became tripled, and in the meantime the increased expense of living in a city caused most of my men to become embarrassed to the extent that I deemed it unwise to press my project, but await until a more favorable time. I am still working, however, and will continue until I accomplish my task.

I have to date collected from

Co. "I," 24th Infantry.....	$25.00
Co. "E," 24th Infantry.....	106.00
Co. "L," 24th Infantry.....	16.00

Find enclosed check for $16; the $106 were forwarded to you by Captain J. A. Hattie. The twenty-five dollars from Co. "I," 24th Infantry, will be forwarded soon as I can arrange to do so. You might publish the entire amount, as the men who stood by me are very anxious to know the results of the little campaign.

Yours respectfully,
George A. Singleton,

NEW BRANCHES.

SINCE the last summary was published, the following is the list of new branches, with the number of members, that have been organized:

New Haven, Conn.	114
New Bedford, Mass.	53
Macon, Ga.	34
Syracuse, N. Y.	31
Moline, Ill.	25

There are now 89 branches in the Association with an active membership of nearly 8,600.

WORK OF THE ST. LOUIS BRANCH.

IMMEDIATELY after the East St. Louis massacre, the St. Louis Branch set to work and raised the sum of $973. This sum of money has been and is being used to aid the refugees and to gather evidence against the rioters. The St. Louis Branch has also undertaken to defend certain colored people who have been arrested and charged with being guilty of rioting but whom the officers and Executive Committee of the Branch believe to be innocent.

The Chicago Branch contributed $200 to the General East St. Louis fund.

CONTRIBUTIONS FROM OTHER ORGANIZATIONS.

NOT only has the Association received a substantial contribution from men of the 24th Infantry, but several of the great fraternal organizations of the race have recently written letters commending the work that the Association is doing and sent along with these letters a contribution. The first to contribute were the Knights of Pythias of Illinois, who sent a check for $100, through Dr. A. A. Wesley, and the F. and A. Masons of Colorado, who sent a check for $50. The co-operation and support of such organizations is of the utmost significance.

A LETTER

Hagerstown, Md.

DEAR EDITOR:

Madam Marion Adam Harris asked me to write to you and tell you about myself. Well, I am a little girl six years old. I was six years old Sept. 24, 1916. I can read and write. I began attending school Sept. 5, 1916. My mother and father taught me my letters when I was three years old. When I was four, I could read well in the first reader, and make all the letters and figures, and count a hundred by 1, by 5, and by 10. I entered school in the second grade; I am now getting along nicely in my studies.

I have a little sister four years old, who knows her a, b, c's, but is not so fond of her books as I am. She likes to help mother work. She must have her needle when mamma is sewing, and her little cooking vessels when mamma is cooking, and her little iron when mamma is ironing, and works right along with mamma.

Your little friend,
Marion Gladys Cothran.

P. S.—What do you think of my little sister?

MARION AND SISTER

The Horizon

MUSIC AND ART.

A NOTABLE concert was given in the Auditorium—Armory on August 14 at Atlanta, Ga., for the benefit of the Y. M. C. A. before an audience of 4,000 people. The program was given by a united chorus from twenty-eight different churches, the members of which were trained and conducted by Mr. Kemper Harreld, Director of Music of Morehouse College. Mr. Harreld deserves great credit for the remarkable results gotten from the forces. Selections were given from Rossini and Haydn, Will Marion Cook and R. Nathaniel Dett. The assisting artists were, Miss Anna Massey, soprano, Mr. W. J. Trent, tenor, and Mr. Fred Hall, pianist.

¶ Miss Lola Johnson, instructor of public school music at the Normal School, Washington, D. C., completed the four season summer course of Public School Supervisorship in two sessions at Cornell University. Miss Johnson has also enjoyed private vocal instruction under the well-known teacher of voice, Helen Allen Hunt of Boston, Mass., and Ithaca, N. Y.

¶ Riccardo Stracciari, baritone, newly engaged for the Chicago Opera Company, sang Burleigh's "The Young Warrior" before 5,000 soldiers at Camp Edge, at a "Sing" given for them in August at their New Jersey military quarters.

¶ The members of the reserve officers' training camp at Ft. Des Moines gave a fine presentation of Afro-American melodies at a concert given by the regiment before a crowd of 10,000 persons at the Drake Stadium. Selections were presented by a double quartet and by the regiment as a whole.

¶ John Powell, distinguished American composer and pianist who has contributed a number of interesting compositions after the Negro idiom, is a man of marked versatility. Apart from his musicianship, he has made important discoveries in the field of astronomy and is deeply interested in the Negro question and has written often on the subject.

¶ Songs by Harry T. Burleigh were included in the offerings of the contralto, Mary Jordan, at a concert given at Stoney Brook, Long Island, for the benefit of the local Red Cross chapter.

¶ By general request, Stella Seligman sang Burleigh's "Deep River" at the August Musicale of the Ziegler Institute, New York City.

¶ Three hundred colored people gave a community song-fest in Philadelphia at the Logan Public School.

¶ Mrs. Emilie Hapgood announces the second season of the Colored Players. Two of the players, Opal Cooper and Inez Clough,

were listed by George Jean Nathan among the first ten in his list of the roles most perfectly played by actors last season. The net profits for the season 1917-18 will be devoted to the newly formed Emergency Circle for Negro Relief. Mrs. Hapgood is seeking an endowment of at least $10,000 for the new production.

¶ "Walk Together Children," the magnificent march by J. Rosamond Johnson, based on the well known Negro folk song, was one of the patriotic songs which received honorable mention in the recent contest held by the New York *Herald*. The march was originally written for the pageant, "The Star of Ethiopia."

¶ Wellington A. Adams, of Washington, has called our attention to "Modern Music and Musicians," an encyclopedia of seven volumes issued by the University Society, Incorporated, in New York City. This work uses a small "n" for the word Negro, is fond of the word "darky," is sure of the "racial inferiority of colored Americans," and has no reference to Coleridge-Taylor, Cook, Burleigh, Johnson or Diton. This would seem to be an excellent work not to buy.

MEETINGS.

AUGUST was, as usual, a month for large assemblies of colored people throughout the country.

The National Negro Business League had a large and successful business meeting in Chattanooga. The National Medical Association, composed of colored dentists, physicians and pharmacists, met in Philadelphia. Dr. George W. Cabaniss, of Washington, was elected president and Dr. W. S. Alexander, of New Jersey, secretary. The next meeting will take place in Richmond, Va. The 19th biennial session of the Supreme Lodge of Knights of Pythias met in St. Louis. S. W. Green, New Orleans, La., was re-elected Supreme Chancellor.

¶ The 50th anniversary of the Independent Order of St. Luke was celebrated in Richmond, Va. Assets of $121,864 were reported. The Association for the Study of Negro Life and History met in Washington. Among those who spoke were George Foster Peabody, Julius Rosenwald, B. G. Brawley, Kelly Miller and James H. Dillard. A conference on law and order was held at Blue Ridge, N. C., which was attended by fifty prominent white Southerners and several colored people. Migration and race riots were discussed. The National Alliance of Postal Employees met in Kansas City. It reported a balance of $7,618 in the bank and a membership of 287.

¶ The 14th annual session of the Pennsylvania Federation of Negro Women's Clubs was held in Wilkes-Barre. The Phillis Wheatley Uplift Club has been organized at Dover, Del. The 4th quadrennial session of the American Woodmen was held at Denver, Colo. The Odd Fellows of Louisiana at their annual meeting reported an income of $80,000 for the year. The colored Masons of Kentucky celebrated their 50th anniversary.

¶ State fairs are being held by the colored people in various parts of the South this fall. The fair at Muskogee, Okla., will be held early this month. The semi-centennial of the St. John encampment was held at Austin, Tex., for two weeks.

¶ The Georgia Association for the Advancement of Education Among Negroes met at Fort Valley, Ga. They adopted a memorial to the Governor which resulted in the passage of a bill appropriating $5,000 for an agricultural, industrial and normal school. The 13th annual conven-

tion of Colored Women's Clubs of Minnesota met in Duluth. Mrs. J. M. Williams was elected president. The 54th anniversary of the Charge on Fort Wagner was celebrated at Boston with exercises at Shaw Memorial and at Faneuil Hall.

¶ The 10th annual convention of the National Equal Rights League was held September 18, 19, 20, at Mother Zion Church, New York City. The 36th annual session of the Mississippi Odd Fellows was held at Vicksburg.

THE WAR.

THE Governor of Maryland has appointed a committee of colored men to co-operate with the Maryland Council of National Defense.

¶ Col. Ballou announces in regard to the Ft. Des Moines camp, "We have the making of some good officers here." A training camp for colored physicians will, it is said, succeed the present camp. One thousand men remained at the camp until September 15. It is expected six or seven hundred commissions will be announced.

¶ Colored Americans of Norfolk, Va., have raised $1,000 for French War Orphans.

¶ A regiment of 2,400 colored stevedores is to be organized for service in France. Exemption from draft is to be obtained for such as wish to enter this regiment.

¶ It is pleasant to learn of one army camp where there was no color discrimination. At the Harvard R. O. T. C. in Massachusetts, there were five Negro students and one Porto Rican among the 1,200.

¶ Mrs. Albert S. Reed, a colored woman of New York, is at the head of the movement for food conservation among colored people.

¶ The 8th Illinois Infantry, composed of colored men, started for the mobilization camp after a dramatic farewell in which the whole city joined. An audience of 20,000 heard the stirring farewell speech of Col. Denison.

RIOTS.

THE Grand Jury of St. Clair County has investigated the East St. Louis riot and examined 300 witnesses. They have returned 68 indictments against 105 persons, including 9 indictments for murder, 11 indictments for conspiracy, 9 indictments for arson, 13 indictments for rioting and 26 indictments for assaults and murder. The jury believes that the indictments "include all the mob leaders." It adds, "East St. Louis was visited by one of the worst race riots in history, a siege of murder, brutality, arson and other crimes, hitherto of such a loathsome character as to challenge belief. After hearing all evidence we believe the riots—at least the occurrences which led up to them—were deliberately plotted." Among the persons indicted are 19 policeman. One man, S. L. Shulz, has pleaded guilty to conspiracy and assault and has been sentenced to the penitentiary for an indeterminate term of five to fourteen years.

¶ Claims aggregating $500,000 have been filed against the city of East St. Louis for personal damages, including 30 claims for loss of life. The City Council will have to decide whether to allow the claims or be sued in court.

THREE RACES IN CALIFORNIA

¶ The old police board of East St. Louis has resigned and the Chief of Police and his assistants have been suspended. A new board has been appointed and the Chamber of Commerce is raising $100,000 to get a decent police department.

¶ The publication plant of the A. M. E. Zion Church at East St. Louis, which issued the *Western Star of Zion*, was destroyed during the riot. The loss was over $10,000, but the plant will be restored.

¶ The Chester riots began in the killing of a National guardsman by a Negro, for insulting two Negro girls. Two days afterward rioting began and continued for three days. Three white and three colored men were killed and large numbers of colored men were injured and driven out of town. Wretched political conditions, as well as race prejudice, seem to have been the cause.

¶ One of the most successful colored fairs in the United States is that held at Lexington, Ky., annually. This year white Kentucky guardsmen were in camp near the town and proceeded to hustle the colored people off the sidewalk in front of a colored restaurant. Ten Negroes were injured, but the casualties among the soldiers were "not reported."

¶ As a result of the trouble in Waco, Tex., between the police and colored soldiers, five Negroes were sent to the penitentiary for five years, and one for ten years. All were sentenced to be dishonorably discharged from the service.

¶ Negro soldiers of the 24th Infantry killed seventeen white persons in Houston, Tex. The entire battalion of 636 members has been removed to Columbus, N. M. Thirty-four of them are charged with murder.

INDUSTRY.

FIVE hundred homes are being built to accommodate the 1,400 colored workers in the powder work at Pennsgrove, N. J.

¶ The Herald Printing Company has been incorporated in Baltimore, Md., to issue a daily newspaper. W. T. Andrews of Sumter, S. C., is president, and W. W. Day, treasurer.

¶ A corporation known as the Service Company, to do laundry work, renovating and manufacturing clothing and a jobbing and retail business in shirts, collars, overalls and other wearing apparel, has been started in Atlanta, Ga.

¶ One hundred and fifty colored Union carpenters from the South are working at Pittsfield, Mass. The white carpenters have decided to recognize them, but they are organized in a separate union.

¶ Miss Mary M. Gibson, Radcliffe '18, has received a clerkship in the Tremont Trust Company, a Boston bank.

¶ The Co-operative Grocery Store, with a capital of $5,000, has been formed by colored people in Boston, Mass.

¶ The Louisiana Senate by a vote of 30-7 passed a bill to prohibit the inducing of laborers engaged in agricultural and transportation work to leave their jobs.

¶ At the Northampton, Pa., Coke Plant, the Bethlehem Steel Company has already 200 Negroes and will soon have over 600. The company has erected houses, halls and poolrooms, and will conduct a dining room and a canteen. Forty-two officers will guard the camp and no liquor will be allowed.

¶ The Standard Life Insurance Company of Atlanta, Ga., has established a department of special bureaus. This department will take care of the inspection service which will make reports upon the financial, moral and social status of risks. The investigation service will weed out policies obtained through fraud. The efficiency service will look into improved methods of office and field work, and the research service will study sociological and health problems, survey new territory, study competitors' methods, etc. Mr. James A. Jackson, who has had seventeen years' experience with the B. & O. Railroad, will have charge of the new department.

¶ Mr. J. M. Holley, 1376 Sixteenth Street, Oakland, Cal., who is foreman in an iron plant, wishes 100 colored men to act as helpers and day laborers, at $2.40 per day. There is a chance for advancement, good schools and houses, and the climate allows work the year round. He already has 140 colored men under him. No transportation will be supplied and persons writing must enclose stamp. The CRISIS vouches for Mr. Holley's reliability.

¶ Allentown, Pa., is employing a large number of Negro workers from the South. The Traylor Engineering Company has a number at work. The cement mills have established a church for their colored employees.

¶ The New York *Times*, Sunday edition of September 2, has a page on "The Wealthiest Negro Colony in the World," referring to the colony of 70,000 Negroes in the Harlem section of New York City. It says of the Harlem Negro: "His home may be as modest or as well appointed as he cares to make it. He may live in a furnished room house, in a boarding house, in apartments where the rent ranges from $20 to $60 a month, or in his own elegantly appointed residence. Several apartment houses are really luxurious. In the corridors the visitor will find soft, rich rugs, marble statuary, and valuable paintings. Liveried servants, sometimes foreign-born whites, are to be seen in the more pretentious homes. More than 500 Negroes in the district occupy private houses which rent from $720 to $1,200 a year. More than 250 own their own homes."

¶ The second annual statement of the Savannah Savings and Real Estate Corporation shows total assets of $42,457 and total clearings of $465,000. There are 540 accounts in the savings department.

¶ By a recent court decision the Georgia colored Odd Fellows have been practically set aside as a separate order. They alone have been given the right to use the name Odd Fellows by the Georgia courts, and, on the other hand, they have been expelled by the national order. A legal battle will undoubtedly ensue and the matter may be carried to the Supreme Court.

¶ Jacob Nelson Brown, a colored farmer of Beadle County, S. D., has promised $25,000 to the Methodist State Hospital fund. He has already given to other causes generously, including $2,500 to superannuated ministers.

¶ The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company declares that among its policyholders the rate of death for suicide was 15 3-10 per 100,000 for white men and 6 3-10 for white women; for Negro men the figure was 8 2-10, and for Negro women 3 4-10.

¶ The post office authorities at Richmond, Va., held up a recent edition of the *Richmond Planet*, a colored paper, because of a letter in which a colored man gave reasons for not entering the United States Army as a volunteer. The edition was afterward permitted to be mailed.

¶ H. O. Ozman has been traveling headwaiter on the Southern Pacific Railway line for twenty-five years.

¶ Colored citizens of Montgomery, Ala., subscribed $421 to the Red Cross campaign.

EDUCATION.

THE 14th annual session of the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools was held in the city of New Orleans, with delegates from sixteen states. The Association declared strongly for direct representation of Negro patrons on all school boards, the education of the Negro broadly as a citizen and not simply as a Negro; an impartial distribution of all Federal funds, and a more equitable proportionment of all public school funds, the placing of greater emphasis on education that makes for citizenship "and the political rehabilitation of the race." J. S. Clark, of Baton Rouge, was elected president for the ensuing year and J. R. E. Lee, of Kansas City, Mo., corresponding secretary.

¶ A triennial reunion of the Alumni Association of Hampton Institute has been held. Every class from 1871 to 1917 was represented. Resolutions were adopted asking that the curriculum of the school be raised, and that Nathaniel Dett be placed at the head of a new department of music.

¶ The school board of New Orleans has provided in a budget for a high school for Negro students for the year 1917-18.

¶ The Jeanes Fund reports work with public school superintendents in 189 Southern counties. Supervising industrial teachers raised $124,429 for school improvement.

¶ At the summer convocation of the University of Chicago, David H. Sims of Oberlin College, L. S. McGehee of Virginia Union, Henry S. Williams of Oberlin, and Miss Mason of Cincinnati University received the degree of Master in Arts. Miss M. L. Strong, a graduate of Selma, received her A. B.

¶ Frank S. Horn has won a university scholarship of $100 from the state of New York to attend the College of the City of New York.

¶ Miss Ruby Thornton has received the Master's degree from the University of Wisconsin.

¶ The 11th annual session of the Mississippi Colored Teachers Association has been held in Meridian.

¶ A conference of the heads of those schools mentioned favorably in Thomas Jesse Jones' report on Negro Education has been held in Washington at the invitation of the U. S. Commissioner of Education.

PERSONAL.

MRS. ELLEN CRAFT CRUM, daughter of the celebrated William and Ellen Craft of fugitive slave days, and widow of the late William B. Crum, is dead at Charleston, S. C. The month's necrology also includes: Dr. W. Bishop Johnson, for thirty years pastor of Second Baptist Church, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Angelina S. Posey, a social worker of Pittsburg, Pa., and wife of Capt. C. W. Posey; Miss Albertee, daughter of Bishop Tyree of the A. M. E. Church; Major J. B. Johnson, a Spanish War Veteran of Virginia; A. M. Ray, a retired sergeant of the 10th Cavalry; William Lawson, the only colored policeman at Spokane, Wash.; John Henry Smith, a well known citizen of Baltimore; and Mrs. Elmira Lovejoy of Girard, Kan., a cousin of the kell known Elija P. Lovejoy.

¶ The funeral of W. Scott Brown, a well known lawyer of Muskogee, Okla., was largely attended. Mr. Brown was to enter the training camp at Ft. Des Moines, but was prevented by a careless mistake and took his own life.

¶ Robert P. Lattimore has been appointed referee in a large real estate litigation in Brooklyn, N. Y.

¶ Joel E. Spingarn, chairman of the Board of Directors of the N. A. A. C. P., has been commissioned as Major of Infantry and stationed at Camp Dix, Wrightstown, N. J.

¶ The CRISIS is glad to welcome to this world Julia Lorraine Palmer, the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Loring B. Palmer of Atlanta, Ga.

¶ Miss Lucy B. Slowe of Baltimore, Md., has won five cups for tennis playing this season and the championship cup of New York for two successive seasons. Her triumphs include the ladies single cup in Philadelphia and New York, the ladies double cup with Miss Florence Brooks of Philadelphia in that city, and the mixed doubles cup with Tally Holmes in Philadelphia and New York.

MISS LUCY B. SLOWE

¶ Fritz Pollard, the colored football star, has failed in his studies at Brown and probably will not appear on that team this fall.

¶ J. M. B. Holmes, of Petersburg, Va., has carried mail for forty-four years.

¶ John Thomas, of Troy, N. Y., is the first colored man to be appointed policeman in that city.

¶ George W. Ellis, formerly secretary of Legation in Liberia, has been appointed Assistent Corporation Counsel in the city of Chicago, an office formerly held by Louis B. Anderson, now an alderman.

¶ Edward Niles, a colored boy, won the 440 and 880 yard runs at a recent meeting of the New England Athletic Union.

¶ The Hon. Thomas Ewing, Commissioner of Patents, has resigned to be succeeded by a Southerner. Mr. Ewing has been especially fair in the treatment of colored employees at the Patent Office, and in this respect is said to have been the best commis-

sioner for thirty-five years. He has put more colored young men in clerical and semi-clerical places and given them more encouragement than any of his predecessors. When he was holding his farewell reception the colored employees presented him with a Russia leather brief case.

¶ Nobel Johnson, a colored man, is having considerable success not only as a writer of moving picture stories but as an actor. He has recently appeared in the "Indians' Lament," with Marie Walcamp, and in "The Terror," with Jack Mulhall.

POLITICS.

THE Governor of Pennsylvania has appointed a colored commission to select the state Negro tuberculosis sanitarium. They are Dr. Critchlow of Charleston, Dr. Harrison of Kimball, and Dr. Clay of Lewisburg.

¶ The Secretary of the Treasury has recently promoted seven colored Civil Service employees, including Andrew J. Payne, a clerk in the office of the supervising architect, and Lieut R. E. Gaither.

¶ Secretary Daniels has appointed a colored messenger because "it is necessary, especially at this time, that the position be filled by a person of known integrity."

¶ Perry Howard has been appointed to the Republican State Central Committee of Mississippi. He is the first colored member for several years.

¶ A colored woman's suffrage club has been opened in Harlem, New York City. Several colored delegates attended the suffrage convention at Saratoga.

¶ Several hundred colored men met in Atlantic City and determined to form a Negro political party.

THE CHURCH.

CONCORD Baptist Church of Brooklyn, N. Y., has purchased the property of a white Baptist congregation for $35,000.

¶ A monument to the late Bishop Walters has been unveiled in Cypress Hills Cemetery in New York.

¶ The International Sunday School Association reports Sunday school teacher training classes in 142 colored institutions, with 3,642 students.

¶ R. A. Pritchett, of Lincoln University and A. C. Rich, of Fisk University, sailed July 31 for Durban, British East Africa, to engage in work for the International Y. M. C. A.

FOREIGN.

ABBE GABRIEL SANE First Negro Catholic chaplain of the Colonial troops in France has been killed by a shell in Champagne.

¶ The South African Native African Conference met at Bloemfontein in June and passed the following resolutions:

"This congress, in Bloemfontein assembled, strongly opposes the Native Affairs Administration Bill, and binds itself, severally and collectively, to agitate for its defeat."

"This congress hereby decides to appoint a committee to investigate all cases of shooting of Natives by Europeans in each Province, and to place the result before the Government."

"This congress views with great alarm the revival of the anti-color principles disclosed in both the Native Affairs Administration Bill and General Smuts' speech in England, as reported in the public Press."

GHETTO.

IN Dallas, Tex., an attempt is being made by court proceedings to stop the migration of Negro laborers.

¶ Carrie Christian, an eleven year old Negro girl, has been sentenced to the chain gang at Waycross, Ga., for twelve months, for stealing a ring.

¶ Gen. Bennett H. Young, a Confederate veteran, has been defending Lube Martin in the Kentucky courts. It will be remembered that Martin is the colored man who shot a white man in self defense and was about to be lynched when rescued by the Governor of Kentucky.

¶ There have been the following lynchings since our last record:

August 9, Ashdown, Ark., Aaron Jimerson, hanged for attacking a constable.

August 16, Heathsville, Va., William Page, hanged for attempted assault on a girl.

August 17, Memphis, Tenn., Strickland, hanged; reason unknown.

August 22, Marshall, Tex., Charles Jones, hanged for entering the room of a white woman.

August 23, York, S. C., W. T. Sims, shot for utterances opposing the draft law.

————, Columbia, Miss., unknown Negro, hanged for murder and robbery.

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President of Western Reserve University.

I have in mind an idea by which the subscription and the influence of THE CRISIS can be increased. Why not have THE CRISIS in every public library by Christmas? How? Without doubt there must be in every town and city in America at least one colored person who possesses one dollar's worth of race pride and loyalty. If so then he or she can express his or her loyalty in donating a year's subscription of THE CRISIS for the city in which he or she lives. However, this does not mean that their own yearly subscription will be dropped. By this plan the subscription will not only be increased but the magazine will come before the eyes of many who know nothing of it. If you think well of this idea let me know at once and I shall send my dollar for the Cambridge library to begin with the East St. Louis number.

B. F. SELDON,
Cambridge, Mass.

Ought we not start a movement that would bombard the White House with a million letters from a million Negroes showing how we feel?

If it did no good there it would certainly do us good to unite once in our lives in a nation wide protest, which we have never done.

WILLIAM H. HOLLOWAY,
Talladega College, Ala.

The September CRISIS has just come to me and I have found a poem in it I wish to use in the 1917 Anthology. It is "Negro Soldiers," a fine thing; something I want to put on the opposite page to Untermeyer's poem on the Jewish soldier, "Ishmael." Will you give me formal consent to reprint it? . . . THE CRISIS grows wonderfully—and so do THESE TIMES. There's going to be a wonderful flowering of our claims before this war is over. The race is suffering the pains which any seed suffers before it breaks above the soil.

W. S. BRAITHWAITE,
Cambridge, Mass.

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